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BOOK REVIEWS

AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

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AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Possible Peace. By *Roland Hugins*. The Century Company, New York. 1916. 189 pages and index. \$1.25.

One comes almost to believe that Mr. Hugins means "the impossible peace." for his text is "We are living in a militaristic age," and so strongly does he insist on stripping clear the fog of pacifist illusions that he leaves very little indeed to grace what he conceives to be the stern reality of a society of nations foredoomed to cast their future much in the lines of the past. His honesty in this regard is commendable, but he seems too greatly to discount the internal effect of the war upon the various nations. This is shown in his already disproved statement that revolution "is improbable" in Russia, a statement based on what seems, in the light of present information, rather a sketchy knowledge of true conditions in that country. His indictment of the true causes of war is drawn against secret diplomacy, predatory alliances, the militaristic (vicious) circle, and profits in aggression. Optimism is not the prevailing note, although he believes that "the mass of Americans works slowly towards sound conclusions." Significant sentences for the pacifist are: "Only strife is born of strife. Peace can be prepared for only in times of peace. . . . Aversion to war will not end war. To the dread of war must be added a sense of justice."

A League to Enforce Peace. By *Robert Goldsmith*. The Macmillan Company, New York. 305 pages with bibliography and index. 1917. \$1.50.

This book attempts seriously to do for the League to Enforce Peace what Dr. James Brown Scott's able work, "Peace through Justice," does for the American Peace Society: to make clear the aims and methods of a large body of pacifist opinion in America. We would recommend it for careful study for all our members, since a movement so widespread and of such sturdy, albeit mushroom, growth should be well understood by all who would differ or agree with its purposes or plans. If we may be permitted a word of kindly criticism, we would say that this book, like much that has been written of this League, and, too, in a measure, like the platform of the League itself, does not do full justice to the hopes of the great majority who have allied themselves under its banner. To our mind, it constitutes an evasion of a significant truth, which is, that, while it may be possible to win the world from the fixed idea of war as a *first* resort in international differences, it is certain that people cannot as yet be prevented from feeling that war is, after all, the *last* resort. Thus the emphasis of Mr. Goldsmith's work, as of the League's program, is distorted. It should, we conceive, be wholly upon the peaceful and efficient machinery that is to remove war in the world's mind from a first resort to a last resort. That is the world's need today; it was the world's need in 1914, and even more so during the thirty or forty years preceding that date. Given such machinery, the question of whether war shall then be forever ended can only be determined by the skill with which that machinery can gradually be perfected, and by the constancy of the nations' determination that war shall not be.

Culture and War. By *Simon Nelson Patten*. W. B. Huebsch, New York. 62 p. 1916. 60 cents.

Here is a small book that performs a service somewhat belated, perhaps, but still useful in this country. Mr. Patten endeavors to interpret briefly but intelligently German ideals in terms of the American viewpoint. That he is well fitted for this task is evident from his testimony in this book. His studies in Germany some forty years ago bred in him a thorough understanding of and complete sympathy with the theory of the new Germanism. "Now, however, I feel that its course is spent and that there is a beyond." From the vantage point of this "beyond," he writes of the German creed, of which the prime factors are Service, Order, and

Deftness, and the greatest of these is Service. His elaboration of this creed is interesting and instructive, and, withal, fairly presented.

Think Peace. By *Abe Cory*. The Standard Publishing Co., Cincinnati. 45 p. 1917. 50 cents.

This book takes up very little space and is not expensive. It tells how five war traders decided to think peace. It is not convincing and not very amusing.

The Monroe Doctrine: an Interpretation. By *Albert Bushnell Hart*. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 403 p. Bibliography and index. 1916. \$1.75.

"I did not say that I know what the Monroe Doctrine means," said the earnest American; "I only said that I would die fighting for it on the slightest provocation." If there has been any time when the Monroe Doctrine should be understood by every thinking American, it is now, when we are allying ourselves with European powers and when our President has declared for a Monroe Doctrine for the whole world. To know how far we are today departing from the Monroe Doctrine and to know how it is possible to extend the Monroe Doctrine to the affairs of the world at large, we must obviously have the fullest possible acquaintance with that document. This, Professor Hart's book offers us. He has made an exhaustive research into the origin and development of the doctrine. He presents to us in detail the series of changes in American foreign relations by which the Monroe Doctrine grew into "Monrovoid Doctrines," and thence into what he calls the American Doctrine. He interprets also its special application in regard to the various countries of Europe with whom we are now dealing, to the Panama and Nicaragua Canal controversies, and to the Far East. Whether we shall interpret the doctrine as championing weakling nations or merely in the terms of the old slogan, "America for Americans," is a decision we must soon make, and that decision must rest largely upon a knowledge of our actions in the past. Professor Hart's book is both informative and interesting and we recommend it to every amateur student of American foreign relations.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

True Pan-Americanism: A Policy of Cooperation with the Other American Republics. By *George H. Blakeslee*. Ph.D., Professor of History and International Relations, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Reprinted from The Journal of Race Development, Vol. 7, No. 3, January, 1917. 19 p.

Official Communications and Speeches Relating to Peace Proposals, 1916-1917. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Division of International Law) as Pamphlet No. 23. 96 p.

Documents Relating to the Controversy Over Neutral Rights Between the United States and France, 1797-1800. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Division of International Law). 91 p.

The Enslavement of Belgians, A Protest. The addresses and proceedings of a mass meeting held in New York City, December 15, 1916, "to protest against the crimes of the Imperial German Government in its treatment of the Belgian people" 44 p. Procurable from the Acting Secretary of the meeting, Joseph Bucklin Bishop, 59 Wall Street, New York.

America's Asiatic Problem and Its Solution in a Nutshell. By *Sydney L. Gulick*. A three-page leaflet. 60 cts. per hundred. Published by the author, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.